MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

12 JUL 1954

SUBJECT: Debriefing of Albins* SIETINSONS

1. Pursuant to instructions, the undersigned proceeded to Bay City, Michigan, on 16 July 1953, for the purpose of contacting and debriefing the subject-named person regarding a correspondence chain that subject has carried on with his home country since 1946. Prior to departure, the undersigned informed SIETINSONS by cable of his impending arrival and received confirmation by telephone that SIENTINSONS would be available for discussion.

2. Upon arrival in Detroit, [redacted] Chief of OC [redacted] was contacted and generally informed of the existing situation. It had previously been arranged between Cover Division and OC [redacted] that [redacted] would accompany the undersigned to Bay City for the purpose of identifying himself as a member of CIA--if necessary --and introduced the undersigned as a member of the Department of Defense; furthermore, in case there would be occasion in the future to call on the Detroit OC [redacted] for any assistance, [redacted] would have met the individual concerned, precluding a cold approach.

3. SIETINSONS was contacted at him home, 1390½ South Henry Street, Bay City, Michigan, at 1830 hours on 16 July 1953, by [redacted] who introduced himself under true name, and by the undersigned who was introduced by [redacted] as [redacted] Because of SIETINSONS inability to express himself in English, he introduced his step-son, who was to act as interpreter. Knowing that SIENTINSONS spoke German fairly well, the undersigned advised that the conversation would be held in that language and that no interpreter would be necessary, thereby eliminating SIENTINSONS' step-son. SIETINSONS later stated that his step-son, as well as his (SIETINSONS') wife, are aware of the entire complex. Inasmuch as it was still daylight and a number of people were clustered about SIENTINSONS' residence, the undersigned suggested that SIENTINSONS accompany him and [redacted] to [redacted] automobile which was parked two blocks away, where the conversation could be held under more suitable conditions. At this point, SIENTINSONS was querried as to whether or not he know what organization [redacted] and the undersigned represented. He replied in the negative and stated that OZOLS had merely advised him he would be contacted by some gentlemen. In view of this, the undersigned flashed an AGO card identifying him as [redacted] and explained that he was from the Department of Defense. No mention was made of CIA during the entire contact with SIENTINSONS. The group then drove to a state park in Bay City and SIETINSONS was debriefed by the undersigned at a secluded picnic table.

4. The debriefing produced the following information:

a. SIENTINSONS arrived in Germany in the latter part of 1944 along with many other Latvians who were fleeing their home-

[redacted]

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land because of the impending Communist occupation. Upon arrival in Germany, SIETINSONS, as well as many other Latvians, was attempting to find contacts so as to determine the fate and the location of friends and relatives. After being shifted from one place to another in Germany by the German authorities, SIETINSONS finally arrived in the French Zone at the time of cessation of hostilities. Until 10 October 1945, SIETINSONS and his family lived and worked on a farm in the French Zone, at which time they moved to Reutlingen where SIETINSONS attempted to find employment. As all other displaced persons, the entire family at that time was under the care of the French Military Government. In January 1945, SIETINSONS procured employment with the French Military Government; and because of previous college training as a veterinarian, he was assigned as assistant to the French Military Government physician. Several months later, he was reassigned to the supply office of the French Military Government, and eventually assumed the position of indigenous chief of that office which was under the command of a French colonel. During his employment with the French Military Government, there were many officers in charge of that office, the last one having been a Lieutenant-Colonel MONAQUE. As an employe of the Military Government, SIETINSONS' family was given a permanent residence in one of the requisitioned houses, and SIETINSONS began to assume a comparatively normal life.

b. Toward the end of 1945, or the beginning of 1946, when the mails began to function again, many Latvians continued their efforts to find friends and relatives by utilizing the mails rather than the DP grapevine. In order to aid them in these attempts, the Latvian Central Committee created a registry in Detmold (British Zone) to which many Latvians then turned in the quest for information. It was either through this registry or through some mutual friends that a female dentist, AUSTRA KRASTINS, at present 37 to 38 years old, and acquaintance of the pre-war days, finally located SIETINSONS. In her first letter to SIETINSONS, Mrs. KRASTINS informed SIETINSONS that she was well and alive and that she would appreciate his writing to her in Denmark. SIETINSONS cannot recall the city in which Mrs. KRASTINS resided; he claims that she had moved on several occasions and the only town that he can recall is Aarhus, Denmark. After Several letters from Mrs. KRASTINS, she informed him, in the beginning of 1947, that she had received a letter from her husband, ARTURS KRASTINS, in Riga, Latvia.

c. Prior to the war, SIETINSONS had known the KRASTINS for a number of years. He assumed that Mr. KRASTINS is now

approximately 32-34 years old. In the end of 1943, or the beginning of 1944, Mr. KRASTINS was drafted into the Latvian Legion with the rank or private. In April 1945, Mr. KRASTINS was stationed at some North German port, and at that time was assigned to KAMPFGRUPPE (COMBAT UNIT) RUSMANIS. This unit was commanded by a Latvian Lieutenant-Colonel, *RUSMANIS, and, as was common in the German Army, was assigned the name of this commanding officer as a unit designation. At that time, Mr. KRASTINS and his unit were sent to Kurzeme to aid the German forces in the defense of the remaining German stronghold in Latvia. SIETINSONS assumes that at the end of the war, Mr. KRASTINS was captured and held a Russion prisoner-of-war for approximately one year. (From all that SIETINSONS has heard, he figures that the Latvian enlisted men captured by the Russians were held as prisoners for one to one-and-a-half years; officers were held indefinitely.) SIETINSONS further assumes that, after his release, Mr. KRASTINS attempted to inform his wife of his whereabouts, having previously known her address in Denmark. Having found a person who was in touch with someone in his homeland, SIETINSONS requested Mrs. KRASTINS to inquire of her husband whether his (SIETINSONS) and his wife's relatives could be located.

d. In the end of 1947, or the beginning of 1948, SIETINSONS received a letter from Mr. KRASTINS (in Riga) in which Mr. KRASTINS related that he was faring well and sends regards to all; this letter also contained a few lines written by Mrs. SIETINSONS' mother. This letter to SIETINSONS was addressed to HERTA ALBINS. These two names are the first names of SIETINSONS and his wife, and would well be taken to be the first and the last names of a completely different person. The return address on this letter, SIETINSONS assumes, was fictitious. He cannot recall this return address nor the last name of the sender; he does recall that the first name was a feminine name, RASMA. The letter was written as though one woman chit-chats with another. Using the return address on this letter, SIETINSONS sent a reply and gave ~~HERTA ALBINS~~ KRASTINS and his correct address in the French Zone as the return address. Until the end of 1948, SIETINSONS and Mr. KRASTINS exchanged two to three letters. In his letters to SIETINSONS, Mr. KRASTINS sent regards to many mutual acquaintances naming them by first name only. In his last letter, Mr. KRASTINS mentioned that he well realizes what a difficult life SIETINSONS and other displaced persons are leading, and that he feels SIETINSONS should not spend so much money for postage stamps. This was taken by SIETINSONS as an indication that, for some unknown reason, KRASTINS prefers that SIETINSONS not continue this correspondence.

- original letter by translator

e. In the winter of 1948 or the early part of 1949, Mrs. KRASTINS, feeling discouraged and lonely, repatriated herself to Latvia. SIETINSONS received this information from VALDEMARS BRIEDIS, who at that time was living in Denmark.

f. Approximately the beginning of 1949--prior to Mrs. KRASTINS' departure for Latvia, SIETINSONS received a letter from JANIS LINIS in the same manner as the previous letters from KRASTINS. LINIS gave his return address as J. LINCITIS, VALNU IELA 49, first floor, RIGA, Latvia. This original letter from LINIS, as well as a few that followed, also carried only news regarding former mutual acquaintances and friends.

g. Regarding LINIS, SIETINSONS stated the following:

LINIS was born approximately 1912. Prior ot 1944, SIETINSONS knew LINIS very well, both having been members of the same student fraternity. In 1940 and 1941, the German Repatriation Commission, UTAG, was active in Latvia. In accordance with the German-Russian agreement of 1939, all ethnic Germans could be repatriated to Germany. This enabled the Germans not only to repatriate many Latvians who later engaged in espionage activities for the Germans, but also to place in Latvia some ethnic Germans as agents with forged documents rather than return them to Germany. These agents cultivated some operational personnel, one of whom was LINIS, who was taught cartography and how to express himself dryptically "between the lines" as well as some other subjects. At some time during the remainder of the Russian occupation, LINIS informed SIETINSONS in writing that in case he (LINIS) sent word to SIETINSONS to take to the woods and hide, that SIETINSONS should do so without questioning, because the Russians were probably planning large-scale deportations. Since the income for the LINIS family was provided by his wife, a dentist, LINIS worked at some insignificant job which afforded him ample time for his clandestine activities. During the Soviet occupation, SIETINSONS only met LINIS in person on one occasion and was requested by LINIS not to be recognized in any further encounters. Subsequent to the Russian withdrawal from Latvia--during the German occupation--LINIS returned to his pre-war job with a toothpaste manufacturing company and met SIETINSONS socially on a number of occasions.

h. In the beginning of 1944, LINIS was conscripted into the

Latvian Legion with the rank of corporal (SIETINSONS is not sure of the exact rank but does definitely recall that LINIS was an enlisted man). Eventually LINIS was assigned to KAMPFGRUPPE RUSMANIS where SIETINSONS assumes LINIS got to know KRASTINS. SIETINSONS also believes that LINIS was then sent to Kurzeme with this unit, was taken POW by the Russian forces, released simultaneously with KRASTINS, and was informed by KRASTINS of the latter's correspondence with SIETINSONS. SIETINSONS further deduces that LINIS--skilled by the Germans in clandestine activities --desired to utilize the correspondence for further clandestine exploitation rather than as a mere service of personal information; as a result, LINIS no doubt requested KRASTINS to cease writing to SIETINSONS, and took up the correspondence himself. SIETINSONS does not know whether KRASTINS and LINIS knew each other prior to their assignment to KAMPFGRUPPE RUSMANIS, though he thinks it quite possible that they may have jointly worked as cutouts for one or more German agents, in which case KRASTINS may have considered LINIS his superior and obeyed his order to stop correspondence with SIETINSONS.

i. After the first few letters from LINIS, which contained purely personal requests for the location of friends, etc., LINIS' letters began to carry insinuations to the effect that LINIS is still working at "his old trade" along with "former co-workers." In one of his letters, LINIS advised that he had lost everything during the war; however, the majority of the lost things did not bother him too much except for some small trivial items of sentimental value such as a book entitled "Ninas Pasčinas" (Nina's Fairy Tales) and a painting by Leonardo da Vinci. Regarding this book, LINIS stated that he would be very happy if someone could be located who still had a copy of this book in his possession; he'd be very grateful if this could be sent to him. Ignorant of what this phrase meant, if anything, SIETINSONS decided to write to OZOLS who at that time was a displaced person in England and who SIETINSONS knew had also been connected with LINIS in Latvia in the latter's clandestine activities during the first Russian occupation. When SIETINSONS sent OZOLS the letter, he cut out the return address as he did not wish to publicize this correspondence. In his reply, OZOLS felt that the allusion to the book could only refer to a cipher system that LINIS was attempting to arrange. However, neither OZOLS nor SIETINSONS had ever heard of this book before nor had they any idea as to what language it was in, where and when it was published, and where it could be procured at that time. OZOLS could find no explanation regarding the painting.

j. When SIETINSONS replied to this letter, he informed LINIS

that he was in touch with KOCINS which was OZOLS' alias in his former clandestine activities; other than that, SIETINSONS was non-committal—not only in this letter but in all others—because not being able nor being in a position to do anything for LINIS and his companions in Latvia, SIETINSONS did not desire to raise the hopes of his unfortunate countrymen.

k. When specifically asked why he did not approach the French authorities for help, SIETINSONS stated that he distrusted them because he noticed too many removals from French Military ranks of persons either connected with or suspected of connections with Communism. Regarding other quests for help for his correspondence, SIETINSONS stated that in 1949, while in Germany, he asked ARTURS NEPARTS quite generally whether the Americans would be interested in a possibility of contacting Latvia. The reason for his querying NEPARTS was the fact that NEPARTS was a member of the Association of (Former) Members of the Underground, residing in the US Zone close to US authorities and was quite active in various nebulous intelligence schemes. In answer to his query, he received a negative reply from NEPARTS; and as a result, decided to break all further contact with NEPARTS. He also requested advice from FELIKS BIVINS but received no information. It should be noted that SIETINSONS talked with BIVINS quite openly about his correspondence (without revealing the return address) because during the German occupation, SIETINSONS and BIVENS were both active in a group which inwardly opposed the German Regime and waited for an opportunity to strike at it, while on the surface cooperating with it.

l. With the advent of immigration of displaced persons to the US, SIETINSONS began making plans to leave Germany and for this purpose approached his next door neighbors in Reutlingen, a German family. He informed the family that, as was already known to them, he was receiving mail from his relatives at home and would hate to lose this only tie with his relatives because of immigration to the US. Since he feared that reprisals would be taken against his relatives if they were to write to him in the US, he would be very grateful if this German family could receive his mail and then forward it to his new residence. Without any hesitation, his German friends agreed to this arrangement. SIETINSONS then wrote a letter to LINIS in which he advised the latter that he does not plan to leave Germany, but rather feels he will remain there indefinitely, and for that reason has moved to a more permanent abode. Consequently, he requested LINIS to write to the following new address:

Herta Albins
bei Frau Doser
Alteburgstrasse 78
Reutlingen
(in Wurttemberg)
Germany

Supplied with a formidable stock of German stationery, SIETINSONS arrived in the US and continued his correspondence with LINIS via his live drop in Germany.

m. On 4 November 1951, SIETINSONS was quite surprised to receive a letter from LINIS which was mailed in Göteborg, Sweden. SIETINSONS assumes that this letter was, no doubt, handed to some seaman who happened to have been in Riga--either unwitting or collaborating with LINIS--who then mailed it from Göteborg.

n. On 16 November 1951, SIETINSONS received a letter from Riga dated 25 October 1951, which informed him of LINIS' death. The circumstances are stated in the letter as follows:

> "...on 10 October, just before his birthday, while riding homeward, JANIS fell in such an unfortunate way that his head hit the pavement, and before a few minutes he was dead. On 14 October, we brought JANIS' body to his birthplace and buried him next to the grave of his father and his little son."

This letter was signed by ILMARA (the feminine version of the male name "ILMARS"), and also was written as though one woman were writing to another. The letter also stated that, although the writer had not been as close a friend with SIETINSONS as LINIS, it is hoped that SIETINSONS will continue corresponding. One paragraph in this letter revealed that LINIS and the new correspondent had been in contact and had jointly written other letters to SIETINSONS prior to the last letter--which was mailed from Sweden--expressed hope that SIETINSONS had received it and requested confirmation of receipt.

o. There is no doubt in SIETINSONS' mind that the new person introduced into this correspondence is ILMARS RUPNERS, whom SIETINSONS had known in pre-war Latvia. Regarding RUPNERS, SIETINSONS advised that he, too, had been known by SIETINSONS prior to the war and had later been drafted into the Latvian Legion. SIETINSONS is not certain, but believes RUPNERS was also assigned to KAMPFGRUPPE RUSMANIS and met the same fate as KRASTINS and LINIS, while his wife and parents were able to flee to Germany and eventually immigrate to the US. In one of his letters, RUPNERS asked that his wife be informed that he is well. In his attempts to locate Mrs. RUPNERS, SIETINSONS contacted HUGO CELMINS, to whom he related a substantial portion of this complex (deleting return addresses). (CELMINS, it must be noted, had been the leader of the PERKONKRUSTS (Swastika League) in pre-war Latvia, of which SIETINSONS was a member.). Mrs. RUPNERS was finally located by

SIETINSONS through CELMINS' and RUPNERS' parents in New York City where she works in a bank. Mrs. RUPNERS had given up all hope of ever hearing from her husband again, and was obviously quite surprised to receive news from him via SIETINSONS. Examination of the handwriting established beyond any doubt that the letter was written by her husband. She drafted a reply to this letter which was then transmitted to SIETINSONS, who then corrected it and included it in his next letter to RUPNERS. Subsequently, she was informed of another letter bearing news from him and also replied to that letter.

p. On 3 February 1952, SIETINSONS received a letter from KRASTINS which was quite a surprise to him because he had not heard from KRASTINS in over a year. This letter was dated 18 December 1951, was sent from Germany on 7 January 1952, and carried the return address:

Alma Lejas-Krumina
Ernestines iela 1, Apt. 8
Riga

This letter, too, informed SIETINSONS that LINIS had died in an accident. SIETINSONS figures that, with LINIS' death, KRASTINS again felt that he was free to take up the correspondence which he ostensibly discontinued in LINIS' behalf. Since, to date, SIETINSONS has received no further letters from KRASTINS, he feels that RUPNERS and KRASTINS had, no doubt, realized that both were writing to the same person and had, therefore, agreed to let RUPNERS replace LINIS as the only correspondent.

q. On 10 May 1952, SIETINSONS received another letter from RUPNERS which again was mailed from Göteborg rather than from Latvia itself. As the other letter mailed in Sweden (see paragraph 4.m.), this letter, too, bore no return address and no indication as to the sender's identity. This letter was dated 29 April 1952, and was mailed from Germany on 5 May 1952. Contrary to the other letters, this letter is written in a reproaching manner and registers complaints that not much has been done over the past few years and that the sender finds it impossible to wait forever; it ends in a hopeful note that, in spite of relative inactivity, it might be possible to establish closer contact, and that the sender would possibly be able to transmit future letters in the same manner.

r. (In our efforts to learn more of the facts in this complex, was sent to New York to contact Mrs. RUPNERS who related her connection with SIETINSONS to him. then proceeded to SIETINSONS whom he knows well and obtained a good deal of information on SIETINSONS' correspondence using

the fact that he wants to find some information about his brother. On 6 July 1953, [redacted] was informed by SIETINSONS in a letter that he was able to procure some information on his brother, having queried RUPNERS and received RUPNERS' reply in a cryptic manner. Quoting a pertinent paragraph of RUPNERS' letter, SIETINSONS informed [redacted] that his brother is well and alive and apparently resides in the same city as RUPNERS, i.e., Riga.

s. In addition to this letter which was dated 9 June 1953, and received by SIETINSONS on 1 July 1953, SIETINSONS received another letter in 1953, which was dated 5 February 1953, and which merely informed SIETINSONS and RUPNERS hadn't heard from him for a long time and hopes to get an answer soon. No other letters have been received in 1953.

5. Because of the complexity of this matter, SIETINSONS was requested to furnish a list of persons who are knowledgeable of his correspondence and the extent of their knowledge. He furnished the following list.

JANIS OZOLS (in Canada) —very knowledgeable; has also been informed of the return addresses; has received all letters since 1949 except the last two (received in 1953).

b. JAKOBSONS (in Tennessee) -- partially knowledgeable; does not know the return addresses nor names of all involved.

c. BIVINS (in Germany) —(Schellingstrasse 7, Tubingen, Germany) —fairly knowledgeable; does not have return addresses; knows most persons involved.

d. [redacted] (in US) — partially knowledgeable; does not know return addresses and only the identity of RUPNERS.

e. ALEKSANDERS RAUDSEPS (689 Linwood Avenue, Columbus 5, Ohio) —limited knowledgeability; is aware only that signs of life exist from LINIA; he was told this by SIETINSONS in Germany because he is the secretary of the fraternity of which both LINIS and SIETINSONS ARE members.

f. MRS. VELTA RUPNERS (in New York City) -- limited knowledgeability; knows only of the fact that her husband is in correspondence with SIETINSONS.

g. GUSTAVS CELMINS (in Rochester, New York) — limited knowledgeability; knows of the fact that SIETINSONS has been in correspondence with several former members of the Swastika League of which CELMINS was the head in pre-war Latvia; knows no return addresses.

h. ARTURS NEPARTS (in US) — extremely limited knowledgeability; see paragraph 4.k.

6. At the conclusion of the discussion, SIETINSONS was asked to give the undersigned all letters which are in his possession for retention. SIETINSONS agreed quite willingly with one exception: He desires to keep one letter from LINIS as a momento of a deceased patriot who is a member of his fraternity. The undersigned agreed to return this letter after reproducing it and also promised to furnish SIETINSONS a reproduction of each letter so as to keep his file in order. It should be noted that STIETINSONS has not kept—or at least furnished the undersigned—all letters that he has received from Latvia, but rather only those which he felt contained the most important bits of information. The total number of letters procured from SIETINSONS is eleven. Since these letters are in Latvian, and since SIETINSONS did not know of the undersigned's knowledge of that language, he suggested that [redacted], in Washington, be utilized as a translator. SIETINSONS recommended [redacted] as a secure, loyal and trustworthy person who could do a good job without any further revelation of this complex since he is knowledgeable, in part, already. The undersigned then obtained [redacted] address, requested SIETINSONS to write a note asked for [redacted] cooperation in case his aid be solicited and informed SIETINSONS that he would take the matter under advisement.

7. The undersigned then gave SIETINSONS a security lecture and cautioned him not to divulge this matter any further than it had already gone; whereupon SIETINSONS stated that, after he had received a note from OZOLS to the effect that someone would contact him regarding his letters, he had received a query from OZOLS as to whether he had been contacted already. SIETINSONS had replied that no one had arrived up to that time. In case another query arrives from OZOLS, SIETINSONS was instructed to reply that he had received a letter from someone in Washington which informed him that the entire matter is too old, too involved, and too risky, and therefore, the promised conference between a government official and SIETINSONS would not take place. SIETINSONS was further instructed that any further queries regarding his correspondence would be met with complete disinterest, as though SIETINSONS had become disgusted and disillusioned and had decided to cease all efforts in this respect. The content of a Secrecy Agreement was translated for SIETINSONS, who then signed it without hesitation, having been warned that disclosure of anything pertaining to the entire matter could result in action in accordance with the Espionage Laws of 1948. He was also instructed not to send the last two letters, as well as any future ones, to OZOLS; he agreed without hesitation. SIETINSONS was also quite willing to furnish the undersigned any future letters arriving from Latvia.

already at least 8 others know about it

8. The undersigned then procured sufficient information to fill out PRQ Part I on SIETINSONS and warned SIETINSONS that he may find traces of an investigation being conducted on him. This, the undersigned explained, would be a part of a total investigation of the entire complex. SIETINSONS was further informed that this matter may be pursued further with or without his help, depending upon the circumstances. Should his help be needed further, he would be contacted; this may, however, take as long as six months.

9. The following is a brief assessment of SIETINSONS and his motivation:

The first impression one gains when talking to SIETINSONS is that he is a quiet, good-humored, fairly naive individual. A prolonged discussion does not alter this first impression except to the extent that SIETINSONS is quite shrewd and witty in his own inimitable way. He has what appears to be a mania to keep things in the best of order which is evidenced by a file of documents certifying to his employment, dating back to 1938. He appears to be more patriotic than the average Latvian, and feels duty-bound to help his fellow countrymen by putting them in touch with the American authorities. He has an unusually deep sense of security for a layman, and will apparently never use his contact with the American authorities as personal stepping-stone to further his own interests. SIETINSONS seems to be a man of modest personal needs and is content to live a quiet life at home with his wife and step-son, resolved to the fate of many professional displaced persons who are forced to take a job of menial labor for their daily existence. From all indications, his only interest has been to place the letters (and whatever value there is in them) in the hands of the authorities. His attempts to accomplish this in a secure manner have--through no fault of his--dragged on and on and have produced involvements such as he has never envisioned and probably does not even realize now. His unfortunate contact with JAKOBSONS has caused more ham than SIETINSONS could ever imagine, because JAKOBSONS attempted to use this contact with Latvia as a means to get the defunct and unpopular Swastika League back to power, using US support of it as a political wedge. The undersigned is convinced that SIETINSONS has been an unwitting instrument in the hands of CELMINS via JAKOBSONS and that his only interest has been to get the letters into the appropriate hands. During the entire interview, SIETINSONS seemed to heave a great sigh of relief at having someone in authority to whom he can relate his tale and turn over his letters. There was no hesitation and no indication of withholding any information; on the contrary, he was most cooperative to the point where he would go into a great deal of detail to preclude any misunderstanding.

10. Subsequent to a verbal account of the debriefing for the benefit of the Branch Chief and Deputy Branch Chief, the undersigned discussed this complex with [redacted] who has been knowledgeable of the situation, and informed him of the latest developments, particularly those bearing upon SIETINSONS' suggestion of utilizing him [redacted] as a translator. [redacted] related the following supplementary information regarding Mrs. KRASTINS:

In June 1945, subsequent to his desertion from the Latvian Legion, [redacted] and some other Latvians settled in SKOLSKOR temporarily. This group was a closely-knit one, suffering the fate of unsettled refugees, and for a time living very closely. Mrs. KRASTINS was in this group, having been a civilian dentist for the Latvian Legion, and became well acquainted with [redacted] It is [redacted] opinion

[redacted]

that her husband had no way of knowing her address in Denmark; because even during the short period of [ ] residence in Denmark (he left in September 1945), the group moved from one location to another. At the time [ ] left Denmark for Germany, this group of Latvians, Mrs. KRASTINS among them, had settled in Copenhage. Subsequently, [ ] heard from another man in this group that Mrs. KRASTINS had immigrated to Sweden where she worked as a dentist, and had then returned to Latvia. [ ] does not know the reason for her repatriation, but believes as SIETINSONS does, that she was dissillusioned and homesick. He further believes that her husband may have found her address in "CINA", which purposely published addresses of DPs in Western Europe so as to enable—by coercion or otherwise—relatives and friends in Latvia to persuade these DPs to return home. As a propaganda measure, "CINA" was widely distributed among DPs by members of the Russian Repatriation Missions; it is in this manner, [ ] believes, KRASTINS may have learned of his wife's whereabouts.

[ ]

[ ]